

MORE CHILDREN GREATEST NEED OF FRENCH REPUBLIC

Necessary to Keep It
From Becoming Sec-
ond-Class Power.

BIRTH FIGURES ARE ALARMING

Years of 1911 and 1912 Worst
Ever Registered in That Coun-
try—Smaller Nations Rapidly
Outstripping It in Their
Increase of Popu-
lation.

BY GEORGES DUFRESNE.

Paris, July 12.—"What France really wants in order not to become a second-class power," says Dr. Jacques Bertillon, of the famous family, "is not a military law of three years, which will really only be a palliative, to be followed by demands for four and five years' service, but a law of children, just as other countries have them."

The doctor shows that the years of 1911 and 1912 have been the worst ever registered in France. Before 1907 this country never had less than 800,000 births, before 1887 she had never less than 900,000, and before 1867 the figure was in the neighborhood of 1,000,000. This, or nearly so, was the number of births in Germany at the same period. But to-day the number of births in Germany is about 2,000,000, while France has to regard 750,000 as the normal figure.

Holland, with a population of one-eighth of that of France, has a greater number of births to record each year. It is often pretended that the increase of the population is checked in other countries as well as in France. The contrary is the case. During the period of 1901-1905 Italy's population increased 33,000 inhabitants, that of Austria-Hungary by 521,000, and that of Germany by 845,000. These figures, crushing as they are for France, are lower than the present figures.

Dr. Bertillon then points out that the number of marriages in France rose to 311,529 in 1912. Few countries have so high a figure in comparison with their population. Frenchmen marry readily enough, but they lack children in their homes. They have at present two or three, but they should have three or four. Dr. Bertillon says it would be necessary to protect honor, and especially to have the consciousness of those who render to the country the valuable service of rearing families.

Fruitful Topic.
The present condition of France is a fruitful topic for writers. When Dr. Bertillon announced his decision to strengthen his army, there was no doubt in the minds of many thinkers that she was making preparation for what they described as "the decisive hour." It became necessary for Frenchmen who think and write to take stock of the position of the country, and to point out the dangers which threatened it. They have done this, and none more readily than M. de Mun, who was writing a book which is being much discussed just now.

The duty which lies before France is clearly indicated by M. de Mun. Reviewing the book in the "Gaulois," M. Emile Faguet, the Academician, dwells on one of the questions which the author discusses at length, and which was the real reason for writing the book: the necessity of France returning to the three years' military system. M. Faguet, the Socialist leader, as an antagonist of militarism, has done his best to oppose the government. One of his arguments was that the great Marshal Bugeaud attacked the three years' system. It is true that the great soldier attacked it, but his onslaught was made not because, as the Socialist leader wanted to make out, three years was too long a period for a man to serve in the army, but because it was too short, he wanted the period to be seven years.

The decision of France to make every sacrifice to maintain her position has earned a great reputation in Europe, and particularly in Germany. A few months ago France was represented in that country as a degenerate nation incapable of resistance. It was suggested that German armaments would be sufficient to intimidate her. Though she might make a financial sacrifice in keeping with her wealth, she would never, it was said, give the energy to make a military effort. Then the three years' law was introduced.

This move caused great surprise in Germany, where the hope was entertained that German armaments would be sufficient to intimidate her. Though she might make a financial sacrifice in keeping with her wealth, she would never, it was said, give the energy to make a military effort. Then the three years' law was introduced.

Aeroplane Is Stolen.
Stealing a motor car is a very com-

To Stop Scaling of Psoriasis

This Troublesome Skin Disease
Promptly Checked by a very
Simple Attention.

A lady in Lexington, Ky., says that before she began using S. S. S. psoriasis broke out at frequent intervals where she thought it was cured. But by getting her blood under control by the influence of S. S. S., the disease never returned, and there was never again the slightest sign of it.

There is one ingredient in S. S. S. which peculiarly stimulates cellular and glandular activity to effect from the blood vessels in the skin, those elements which it requires for regeneration.

Thus pimples, acne, eczema, lupus, or any other blood condition that attacks the skin or seeks an outlet through the skin, is met with the antidotal effect of S. S. S.

This is why skin troubles vanish so readily and why they do not return. You can get S. S. S. in any drug store, but in order to have it. The Great Swift Laboratory in Atlanta, Ga., prepares this famous blood purifier, and you should take no chance by permitting anyone to recommend a substitute. And if your blood condition is such that you would like to consult a specialist freely, address The Medical Dept., The Swift Specific Company, 182 Swift Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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FIRST. RELIABILITY—The ability of the instrument to withstand the atmospheric changes and all ordinary usage to which it will be subject. Past performances are better than promises—and universal satisfaction in thousands of happy homes testify to the reliability of our instruments. Many of our instruments WE GUARANTEE FOR A LIFETIME!

SECOND. GOOD TONE—It must be not only pleasing to the ear now, but possess lasting quality. In the MELODIGRAND Pianos and Player-Pianos the rich, sonorous tonal quality is unsurpassed, and the patented oval sounding board endows the upright with a LASTING tone, comparable to that of a small grand.

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The Richmond Victor Depot,
CRAFTS HALL
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SOUTH IS LOSING TOO MANY CATTLE

Agricultural Department of the
Government Sounds a Warn-
ing—Suicidal Policy.

The United States Agricultural Department has found it necessary to warn the South against a suicidal policy that is being pursued in some of the States, notably the Gulf States.

This warning should be heeded in time by Virginians, as also should the warning which this paper has time and again sounded against the equally bad policy of skinning the stock farm and all the other farms of calves to supply the demand of the city veal eaters.

It appears that during the past twelve months cattle buyers have been active in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida purchasing cattle to be shipped to the Middle Western markets as either canners or stockers. The prices paid for canners during this period have been so high that thousands of cowmen and buyers have gone to the slaughter. This was noticeable when the receipts of Southern cattle at the St. Louis market for the last year were compared with any previous period. The receipts of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana cattle at that market had almost doubled.

Since the first of February buyers from the farms and ranches of the West have been scouring the Gulf States in search of breeding stock. A few years ago this class of cattle would have been scorned by the Western ranchman as breeding stock, but with the shortage of cows for breeding purposes, the ranchers are

glad to get these cheap cows.

All this has much concerned the government. Recently there were more cattle unloaded at one time in Birmingham, Ala., for feed, water and rest while en route to the Western ranges than have ever been seen there before in one day. Georgia and Florida are sending out thousands of these native Southern cattle now at prices ranging from \$15 to \$25.

Some people of the South, the Agricultural Department learns, seem glad that these cattle are being shipped out, as the number of scrub cattle is being reduced, and the South expects to get better cattle as a result. It is being warned, however, that if the shortage of cattle is such as to cause buyers to come from the far West to buy these scrub cattle for breeding purposes, the chances of Southern farmers refilling their pastures with good cattle are small.

The South is said to be adapted to raising cattle because of the long grazing season, the enormous areas of cheap land, much of which is now lying idle; the great variety of pasture grasses and legumes, which grow luxuriantly on all soils, and because of the mild winters. It is argued that if the Western ranchmen can afford to pay Southern farmers good prices for cows, pay the high freight rates to the West, stand the losses which naturally occur during shipping and the cattle such long distances, also bear the losses due to a change of climatic conditions, and then make money on them, why could not the Southern farmer, who already owns the cattle as well as the grazing lands, keep his stock on the farm and get greater profits.

The farmers of the South are therefore urged to discontinue the wholesale shipping of their female cattle to other States, to free the pastures of the cattle tick, and to increase the number and quality of their cattle.

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Free Trial for 30 Days
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SOLDIERS DO NOT WAIT TO BE USED AS HOUSEMAIDS

German Privates Now
Little More Than Ser-
vants for Officers.

REFORMS SECURED BY SOCIALISTS

Make It Clear That They Do Not
Lack in Patriotism and Are
Willing to Fight for Their
Country, but Present
Military Practices
Must Go.

BY FREDERICK WERNER.

Berlin, July 12.—Good may after all come from the army bill with its enormous increase of the burdens of taxation, for it looks as if the radicals and Socialists, in return for their promise not to wreck the bill, are to get the introduction of certain reforms for which they have agitated for many years.

First of all, German soldiers serving their compulsory military term will no longer have to act as household servants to officers, their wives and children. They have hitherto been forced to take upon themselves all kinds of domestic work, from that of the cook to the dry nurse, thus saving their officers the expense of paying regular servants.

During the debates on the army bill the Socialists made it sufficiently clear that they were not devoid of patriotic feelings, and although they were opposed to militarism on general principles and sincerely hoped for the coming of the era of universal peace, they could understand the necessity of maintaining a strong German army under the present European conditions, and they are perfectly willing to have all young men devote two years of their life to military exercises and training, but they object to a considerable part of this time being spent in a large number of cases, in cleaning the windows of the officers' private dwelling houses and acting as nurse to the officers' babies. The Socialists contend that the rule which allows officers the personal service of a soldier in the active army has been greatly abused, and that many officers take advantage of this privilege to save the expense of keeping a maid-servant. The amendment was rejected, only the Socialists, the Poles and a few members of the Centre party voting for it. But the Reichstag passed another resolution, proposed by the budget committee, in which the government is requested to adopt measures whereby the number of soldiers employed as officers' servants shall be reduced.

Oppose Elite Regiments.

A further amendment was introduced by the Socialist party providing for the abolition of the elite regiments by virtue of which the Guards Corps and other elite regiments are distinguished from other regiments. The debate on these motions was very animated. It was introduced by the Socialists, whose speaker, Dr. Leuschke, stated that the guards regiments, stationed in the neighborhood of Berlin, were recruited from all parts of Prussia, and even from Alsace-Lorraine, but that from Berlin and the surrounding provinces they were dispatched to the frontier regiments. The consequence was, he added, that in the case of an emergency the guard regiments would not be ready for several days after ordinary regiments, because the latter are being shipped out, as the number of scrub cattle is being reduced, and the South expects to get better cattle as a result. It is being warned, however, that if the shortage of cattle is such as to cause buyers to come from the far West to buy these scrub cattle for breeding purposes, the chances of Southern farmers refilling their pastures with good cattle are small.

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Held on Arson Charge.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Danville, Va., July 12.—Edward Stanfield, a negro porter, was held for the action of the grand jury here this morning, after a preliminary hearing in the Mayor's court, on a charge of arson. Stanfield is charged with setting fire to the clothing store of Moses Levy last Monday morning, the flames being seen by a police officer and extinguished before much damage was done. Stanfield declared that he had no part in the fire, but after Sunday midday, but a witness testified that he saw the negro near the store late on Sunday night.

Declared Candidates.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Staunton, Va., July 12.—Herbert J. Taylor and James H. C. Grasty were today declared by the Augusta County Democratic Committee nominees for the House of Delegates for 1914. Grasty and Taylor are both residents of Staunton, and Grasty is a nephew of Charles Grasty, of the Baltimore Sun.

Nothing But the Best Quality Groceries. Always Save You 25 Per Cent.

Guaranteed Fresh Nearby Eggs, dozen	23c	Finest Quality Smoked California Hams, all sizes, lb.	14c
Large Octagon Soap Powder, pkg.	4c	Large New Irish Potatoes, 24c peck; bushel	.90c
Fresh Country Butter received daily, lb.	25c	St. Elmo, finest Condensed Milk, can	.85c
Jelly or Jelly Ice Cream Powders, 3 pkgs.	25c	Gold Brand Evaporated Milk, can	.8c
Campbell's Pork and Beans, can	.9c	Libby's All-Pork Sausage, 1 lb. cans	.14c
Pure Leaf Lard, lb.	.14c	Sweetheart Toilet Soap, 6 bars	.25c
Six large Fat Mackerel	.25c	Monogram, Mothers or Quaker Rolled Oats, 3 pkgs.	.25c
Libby's finest Roast Beef, in large 2 lb. cans, now	.38c	Good Salk Pork, lb.	.11c
Mason Jars, with rubbers and porcelain tops; qt. jars, 44c dozen; 1/2 gallon jars, dozen	.64c	Good Cream Cheese, lb.	.18c
7 pkgs. Lump Starch in 1 lb. pkg.	25c	Finest Baltimore Breakfast Bacon, 21c lb.; per whole piece	.20c
A very good Mixed Tea, lb.	25c	Full qt. bottle Rooney's Malt Whiskey, bottle	.85c
Libby's 1 lb. Sausage Meat	.14c	Best quality Rye Flour, 3c lb.; or, per bbl.	\$.475
Libby's Finest Pigs Feet, large cans	.15c	Snow 10-lb. Lard, all size cans, lb.	.12c
Libby's Potted Ham or Tongue, 6 cans	.25c	6 bars Octagon Soap for can.	.25c
Libby's 1 lb. cans Corned Beef	.19c	1 lb. cans Good Luck Baking Powders	.8c
Large Cans Virginia Tomatoes, 6c can, or, doz.	.70c	Gold Medal or Pillsbury Flour, 37c bag; bbl.	\$.590
Good Carolina Rice, lb.	.06c	Finest Root Beer; makes five gallons; bottle	.5c
Best American Granulated Sugar, lb.	.43c	7 cans American Sardines	.25c
Good Grainy Lard, 11c lb.; 25 lb. cans	.10c	3 jars Home-Made Preserves	.20c
Pure Ground Pepper, lb.	.20c	Portner's Beer, dozen	.55c
Canned Apples, peeled for eating, large cans	.8c	Apple, Peach and French Brandy, quart	.50c
Good California Lemon, Cling Table Peaches, 14c can, or, dozen	\$.15	Peter's Finest Quality Cocoa, regular 25c size now 17c; small size cans	.8c
Quart bottles Rye or Corn Whiskey	.50c	Finest Violet Talum Powder, 6 cans	.25c
Small Best Sugar Cured Hams, lb.	.19c	Nice Fat Spring Chickens, lb.	.25c
1 lb. pkg. Corn Starch	.5c	Branded Peaches, bottle	.8c
Fresh Roasted Rio Coffee, lb.	.18c	Choice Virginia Butter Beans, qt.	.8c
Virginia Pride Roasted Coffee, 1-lb. pkgs.	.23c	Best Sugar Corn, 6c can, or, doz.	.70c
Freezing Salt for ice cream, peck	.10c	Randall's Finest Grape Juice, pint 22c; quart	.38c
Shredded Coconut, lb.	.15c	Best Sour Pickles, gallon	.23c
Libby's White Asparagus, can	.23c	Large Juice Lemons	.30c
Eagle or Brookdale Asparagus, can	.18c	Try our 40c Tea for cold tea. It's delicious.	
Postum, small size, 12c; large size	.20c	Best Shipstuff and Brand, pound	\$.130
Grape-Nuts, package	.12c	Good Green, Black or Mixed Tea, lb.	.30c
Good California Sherry Wine, fine summer drink; per gallon	\$.100	1-lb. cans Runtford's Powders	.25c
\$1.00 bottles Duffy's Malt Whiskey	.85c	New N. C. Cut Herrings, 12c dozen; half bbl.	\$.275
\$1.00 bottle Imported Gin	.85c	Van Camp's Pork and Beans, large cans	.12
Pure Peroxide of Hydrogen, regular 20c bottle now	.9c	12 large bars Laundry Soap for	.25c
Imported Claret Wine, fine summer drink; bottle	.30c	Van Camp's Pork and Beans, large cans	.12
Quart cans Sour Kroot	.8c	Quart Bottles Seal Sherry, California or Port Wine	.85c
Pompeian Finest Imported Olive Oil, quart cans, 60c; pints	.35c	Good Canned Salmon, Alaska Brand, 8c can; or, per dozen	.95c
Foster's Chipped Beef, can	.8c	Quart jars German Mustard for	.10c
Monogram or Virginia Herring Roe, 9c or 3 cans	.25c	Snowflake Flour, per bag, 34c; or, per bbl.	\$.525
6 bottles 5c Extract Lemon or Vanilla for	.25c	Good Broom—3 strings, 18c; 4 strings, 20c; 5 strings	.25c

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**HEARD AND SEEN IN
HENRICO COUNTY**

Up-to-Date Farming, and Some That Is Very Much the Other Way.

BY J. C. Hunter, Farm Demonstration Agent.

In going over Henrico County I observe conditions and comparisons that seem strange, I find farming of the highest type, crops that will compare with the best, and management thorough and efficient with farm equipment quite up to date, farm implements and machinery of latest type and stock of high grade.

Among the crops, alfalfa, that king of all forage crops, is growing to perfection, while corn, king of grains, is just as good as the alfalfa, being skillfully cultivated with double disk cultivators of latest pattern that do the work to perfection, running shallow, they leave the corn roots untouched near the surface where they get the benefit of the lightest showers that are absorbed and retained by the finely pulverized and level soil.

After the ground is perfectly clean, ideal conditions for this season and for sowing the winter cover crop, I might go over every crop in the rotation, but could only reiterate what I have said of the first two.

This much for the fine, deep, alluvial lands on the James, but almost within a stone's throw what a con-

trast; a difficult soil that bakes in summer almost as hard as it freezes in winter, requiring treatment different from almost any other land.

Here we find conditions, management and equipment as antiquated as the other is modern, and many crops that will not pay for the labor expended on them, corn being raised up as was done a century ago, a struggling mule pulling a plow set to run almost as deep as he can pull it, tearing the feeding roots right off within eight inches of the stalk and thus depriving it of half its root system.

Those roots, if left, would supply more than half the nourishment to the plant, because, being near the surface where light showers may reach them and nitritation is more rapid, plant food is thus made available, as plants can absorb their food only in soluble form.

The rain will run off the ridge as off the roof of a house, then down the middle of the row to gully the field and carry away a portion of the best soil every time it rains.

This process of ridging makes it almost impossible to manage the crimson clover seeding, and I know of no land where it would do more good or is more needed. It would have a double value on this soil in supplying the green crop as a fertilizer; also in a mechanical way, lightening up, to some extent, this dead, non-porous soil and making it more mellow.

Of course, this land must have some lime to be made profitable at all. Ground limestone will be better for various reasons, even a ton to an acre to begin with. Then a crop of cowpeas plowed under, with one of crimson clover following, and the rebuilding of that land would be fairly inaugurated.

In talking with some of the farmers on one of the routes over such improvement of their land, a little at a time, the question of farmers' co-operative clubs was suggested by the writer as a means to enable each farmer to buy

at wholesale, carload rates, the small quantity of ground limestone and fertilizer he would require.

The fertilizers would be bought unmixed, so that each farmer could make the special formula needed for each of his crops and the gradual improvement of his soil.

Thus, raw bone, acid phosphate, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash and any other elements needed could be bought at regular wholesale rates, and would cost when mixed not more than half what the same formula is costing those who buy in small quantities today. It would also save in freight and hauling the "filler" that is used to make up the bulk and weight for every ton. With the permission of the industrial editor, I will talk to the girls next week on the subject of poultry raising and the egg industry.

Bristol Wants Company.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Bristol, Va., July 12.—The question of a State militia company for Bristol is being agitated among the young people with soldierly inclinations, and it is probable that such an organization will soon be effected. Captain Fulkerson, of the Spanish American War, has volunteered his aid and influence in the event an organization is undertaken. Bristol, Tenn., has had a similar organization for fifteen years, and that company is now in camp with other companies of the State militia near Knoxville.

Atlantic Coast Line Earnings.

The statement of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for May, 1913, shows total operating revenues \$2,224,071.75, increase as compared with the same month of last year \$22,188.67; operating expenses and taxes, \$2,312,550.83, increase \$130,523.17; operating income, \$810,490.92, decrease \$108,334.50. For the eleven months ended May 31 the figures are: total operating revenues, \$22,312,818.64, increase as compared with the corresponding period of the last fiscal year \$2,646,312.57; operating expenses and taxes, \$24,905,848.56, increase \$2,184,620.23; operating income, \$5,507,665.48, increase \$381,692.34.

Week-End Excursion
INTO THE
Blue Ridge Mountains
VIA
NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY
A Special Train Will Leave Richmond, 12 o'Clock Noon.
FRIDAY, JULY 18
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